Woods, J W

Sept. 1917 - Mar 1918 (051)

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September 12th, 1917

J. N. Woods, Esq.,

14 East 60th Street,

New York.

Dear Mr. Woods:

I was very much interested in your letter, and I am glad to know that you have been placed in charge of such a very important department in connection with the British War Mission. I am confident that they are very fortunate in securing your consent to act for them, and I am no less confident that you will be able to render a large service to the Empire by the work that you will do. I should suppose that the organisation of the purchasing department in the United States will be an enormous piece of work, comparable to what Sir Joseph Flavelle has been doing for the Imperial Munitions Board at Ottawa, and I should suppose also that what they need is not only such business ability as you have but honesty and excellent judgment as well as experience of things on this side in which respects you are so well equipped.

I do not expect to be in New York until the middle of the winter, but if I am there soon I will certainly make an effort to see you and Mrs. and Miss Woods.

I thank you for the name of Rev. Woodruff Balsey as being a suitable man to preach to the students. I will keep his name and present it to our committee, though our arrangements for the coming year have been so far advanced that it is doubtful whether we could ask him to come now.

Woods, J N

Sept. 1917 - Mar 1918 (051)

but desirous that all should live in
happiness and concord in a world dom-

I infer from your letter that Mrs. and Miss Woods are still at Crafton. If they were in New York I should ask you to give them my kind regards.

We enjoyed a very pleasant summer up at our home on the Northern Lakes and are looking forward to a busy winter from now on.

With kind regards, I am,

Yours sincerely,

President.

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March 1st, 1918

J. W. Woods, Esq.,

British War Mission,

1735-42 Equitable Building,

120 Broadway, New York City.

Dear Mr. Woods:

I have read with great interest the leader in the New York "Tribune". Do you not think, however, that its tone is due partly to former opposition to President Wilson ? I have not been able to read what he has said at all in the view that he has anything of our lessening our war measures. I have seen determination in what President Wilson has said, and from the little I know of him I judge that he is a man of great determination, almost obstinacy; this at least was his record at Princeton.

I must say that I thought that Von Hertling's speech , which I have read several times, was a very weak and poor thing, and that it would have no effect whatever upon the United States or our Allies. It is so palpatly insincere I do not see how it turns the edge of President Wilson's utterances. The fact that the Pope this morning endorses it makes no difference to me. He could not very well do otherwise from his past policy. I presume he must look favourably on any slight indication of change that he may see in Germany.

I am sorry that at present you are feeling so despondent about the war. Do you not think that this is partly due to the fact that

you have been subjected to such a constant and heavy strain ? I think that the spirit of England and France is so good after these four years of struggle, and of Italy as reported this morning, that it is the best sort of encouragement as to the right issue coming before very long.

Please give my kind regards to Mrs. and Miss Woods,

I am,

Yours sincerely,

President.

TELEPHONE RECTOR 8012
CABLE ADDRESS 'WARPUR'

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BRITISH WAR MISSION

PURCHASING DEPARTMENT

J. W. WOODS, DIRECTOR OF PURCHASES
CAPT. W. A. BURTON, DEPUTY DIRECTOR

WHEN REPLYING
REFER TO:

1735-1742 EQUITABLE BUILDING
120 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

March 2, 1918.

Confidential

Sir Robert Falconer,
University of Toronto,
Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Dear Sir Robert:

Do not be afraid, I am not going to pester you with newspaper clippings, but I like the ring of ex.Governor Hughes' speech, report of which I enclose.

I saw a letter yesterday from a young private at one of the camps. He says the common feeling among the men is that they will never see France or fighting.

Yours faithfully,

J W Woods

JWW.VR

Hughes Warns Of Danger in Thinking Peace

What Nation Needs Is Will to Win, He Tells St. David's Society

Charles E. Hughes said last night that a negotiated peace at this time would be a German peace. In an address before St. David's Society at the Aldine Club he warned the American people against the "palsying feeling that perhaps effort may not be needed" to attain our ends in this war.

Past events and those that are taking place in Russia, Mr. Hughes said, made it clear that there could be no genuine peace until the Allies won a military decision or Germany became convinced "of the hopelessness of success in this ill-starred policy of seeking to dominate the world."

Speaking at the annual celebration of the society in honor of St. David, the patron saint of Wales, Mr. Hughes, who is president of the society, sketched the loyalty of the Welsh in this country. "That same spirit," he said, "that flamed out in Thomas Jefferson, who was of Welsh descent, now flames out on the other side of the water in that sagacious and courageous leader, Lloyd George.

Will to Win Needed

"To win the war, we need something more than mere preparation with respect to the creation of an army and the provision of supplies and the very essential building and equipment of ships. We need something more than the physical preparation, essential as that is.

"We want behind that physical preparation the evidence and the will to win. Our danger is psychological, more than anything else. Let there not steal over this people the palsying feeling that perhaps effort may not be needed. Let us not work for time in the hope that work may not be necessary.

"What we need is the demonstration to that extraordinarily keen, but at the same time extraordinarily dense, mind of Germany that the United States is in the war side by side with Great Britain and France, and that German domination, which will mean a peace leaving us with armed camps and no hope for the security of freedom in the future, will not be tolerated as long as America has the power and the means to win.

"My one thought is that we in this country, with a sense of unity happily never surpassed in our history, are all of us standing without regard to party behind the President of the United States in his efforts for the vigorous prosecution of the war, that at this time we shall recognize the seriousness of the situation, and to the extent of our ability make sure that there is but one sentiment in this country, that every one who talks for a negotiated peace at this time is playing the game of Germany, and that while we do not want war for a single unnecessary day, we count no day unnecessary which will continue this struggle until the world is freed of this frightful incubus which Germany has put upon us, until we are freed to pursue our destiny as a free people, but desirous that all should live in happiness and concord in a world dominated by law and the sense of justice.

"This is a serious moment. It is a time when Germany is reaching out seeking to lay the foundations of an extended empire, threatening the future peace of the world, and the security, not only of the free peoples of Europe, but the security of the United States. It is a time not for the discussion of peace. There could be at this time, it is quite evident, no negotiated peace, but a German peace.

"It is made plain to all of us by the events of the past days, the recent days, that this is not the time even to think of peace. We are confronted by a tremendous task. I question whether we in this country begin to realize the extent of the effort that will be required at our hands. If anything would demonstrate to us the character of this exigency, it is what is now happening in Russia."

"There is only one thing in my judgment which will give us a peace worth having, and that is either a military decision or a conviction on the part of Germany of the hopelessness of success in this ill starred policy of seeking to dominate the world. There is but one way to produce that conviction in Germany, that success in this policy is unattainable. That conviction will be produced only by a demonstration of an invincible determination on the part of the United States to bring all her resources willingly and without hesitation to the final test without any thought of peace until that test is met and success assured."

When he ended his speech the guests rose and gave three vigorous cheers for Mr. Hughes.

Colonel Sir Walter Roper Lawrence, of the British forces, who spoke after Mr. Hughes, said that Great Britain had munitions plants that made the "Krupps a back number."

PABLO CASALS, only N. Y. Recital, Aeolian Hall, This Afternoon at 3. —Advt.

...t says much for the awakened feelings of the populace that this topic excludes to-day even interest in the appalling events of the past thirty-six hours. Rifles and machine guns have been going almost incessantly during this time, and, apart from the wounded, some hundred-odd lives have been lost in a drunken orgy such as is usual when drink stores are looted.

Thousands of armed men, soldiers, Red Guards, hooligans, criminals and members of the ordinary public were eager to secure a few bottles of drink for nothing more costly than risk of life, which is exceptionally cheap in the Petrograd streets these days.

A body of armed men, with or without orders, real or forged, from some one either in authority or assuming authority from the Smolny Institute, attacked the closed and sealed up vaults under the Church of the Ascension. Near by were other vaults containing wines and spirits, which had also long ago been sealed up. The proletariat of half Petrograd always knows when these little events are about to take place, and thirsty crowds of all sorts promptly assembled.

Soldiers Join Rioters

The intending marauders, whether entitled or not, donned military caps and coats, which are the common wear of every scroundrel nowadays. As the drink cost nothing it passed round freely, and a large area in the locality was soon filled with a pandemonium of joyous drunken persons, while hundreds, having "filled up" on the spot, carried homeward all they could lay hands on.

The soldiers who were sent to restore order joined in as usual, and these departing drunk amused themselves with some fancy rifle firing all over the city, to say nothing of other outrages. Those in charge at the Smolny Institute dispatched an armored motor with machine guns, and these were freely used, but not with much deadly effect, upon or in the direction of the massed crowds. All night long this edifying spectacle went on without intermission.

Numbers of women and children, as well as men, have been killed in the indiscriminate shooting. One section of the crowd proceded to loot the shops in the Alexander Market near by, well known to all visitors to Petrograd as a favorite curiosity and bric-à-brac hunting ground.

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tives have also arrived here. The ambassadors are remaining in Vologda pending developments.

According to advices received here to-day by Ambassador Francis from the Smolny Institute at Petrograd, peace had not been signed between the Bolshevik government and the Germans up to a late hour this afternoon. Although the Germans are still advancing eastward, the official advices say, they are now being resisted by the Russians and are making much slower progress.

The Bolshevik government at Petrograd reports there is greater enthusiasm at Petrograd for defence of the capital and in recruiting.

Roger C. Treadwell, the American Consul at Petrograd, who arrived at Vologda with the ambassadorial party, is opening a consulate here. The American Red Cross representatives who came here are headed by Colonel Raymond Robins, of Chicago.

British and French Embassies Leave Petrograd

LONDON, March 1.—The British and French embassies have left Petrograd, according to a telegram from the Russian official news agency in Petrograd and which bears no date.

The departure of the British and French embassies, with that of Ambassador Francis, takes from the Bolshevik capital the representatives of the three most important Entente countries. Sir George W. Buchanan, the British Ambassador to Russia, some weeks ago left Petrograd on a leave of absence. F. O. Lindley, the counsellor of the embassy, has been chargé d'affaires. The French Ambassador to Russia is Maurice Paleologue.

Abdication, Price Of Peace Offered Rumanian King

LONDON, March 1.—The peace terms offered to King Ferdinand of Rumania by Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, include the King's abdictation in favor of his brother, Prince William. or the taking of a referendum in Rumania regarding his successor, according to a Berlin dispatch transmitted by the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Amsterdam to-day.

An official note from Jassy, under date of February 26, announcing that Rumania has decided to enter into peace negotiations with the Central Powers, declares reports that Rumania will accept peace at any price are untrue. The government, it is added, will only enter into negotiations if assured that they will be conducted on a basis acceptable in every respect.

King Ferdinand of Rumania, a prince of the House of Hohenzollern, was denounced as a renegade by his brother, Prince William of Hohenzollern, in December, 1916, when the invasion of Rumania by the Central Powers was under way and Prince William, who is a general of Prussian infantry, was in command of a part of the invading force. Prince William became a pretender to the throne of Rumania at that time, issuing a proclamation at Craiova declaring himself to be the rightful heir to the Rumanian throne.

Prince William is fifty-one years of age. He renounced all rights of succession to the Rumanian throne in 1886, when his uncle, Prince Charles, was elected hereditary ruler of that country by its people. His second wife, whom he married in 1915, was Princess Adelgonde of Bavaria. He